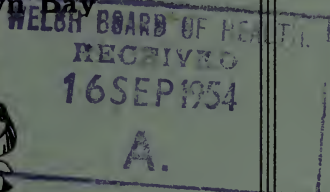


Borough of Colwyn Bay



ANNUAL REPORT

for the year

1953

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

WILLIAM McKENDRICK

M.D., D.P.H.

which includes the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

W. A. AUSTWICK, F.S.I.A.



Health Committee

COUNCILLOR I. LL. DAVIES (Chairman).

ALD. W. R. BLACKBURN	COUN. W. KNOWLES
„ F. H. A. JONES	„ G. RHODES
COUN. J. EDWARDS	„ W. S. RODENHURST
„ H. HALL	„ G. H. RYDEN
„ W. H. HARRISON	„ F. SCHOLES

MAYOR OF THE BOROUGH :

Councillor Gwilym H. Hughes, J.P.

Staff of the Health Department, 1953-54

Medical Officer of Health :

WM. MCKENDRICK, M.D., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector :

WM. A. AUSTWICK, F.S.I.A., CERT. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

MITCHELL PATTINSON, M.S.I.A., CERT. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Clerks :

MRS. P. G. STORRS.

MISS B. M. THOMAS (to 31/12/53)

MISS A. TOMLINSON (from 1/12/53)

*To the Chairman and Members of
The Colwyn Bay Health Committee.*

Gentlemen,

I submit herewith my report on the health of burgesses during 1953.

It is not as pleasing a report as usual. True, the corrected death rate has fallen but the infant mortality rate and still-birth rate have risen alarmingly. It is my duty to report on the health of the people and factors affecting it. I regret to say that in my opinion, the health of the people is deteriorating. I learn that almost one thousand patients were admitted to the local hospital—others went to neighbouring hospitals; nearly eight thousand out-patients were treated at the local hospital and a very considerable number more were out-patients at other hospitals. How many of that nine thousand patients are counted more than once I do not know but it would seem as if a large percent of the population needed hospital treatment during 1953. And a large number of them were so ill that they could not come back from hospital without special transport. Truly we are now, at last, by Act of Parliament, able to say “there is no health in us.”

I cannot yet propound a remedy for this state of affairs. No doubt, the people are hospital-minded and the cause of this is the National Health Service Act, but I dare not, yet, advocate the abolition of this cause although it seems that drastic changes will be necessary or the whole medical treatment set-up will “blow-up.”

The Ambulance and Sitting-case car service was left under the administrative care of the Local Health Authority. The result has been a strenuous effort to limit abuse and the number of patients using special cars to take them to and from hospital fell from 4,885 in 1952 to 2,514 in 1953. This effort has given me some insight into the conditions that are being treated in hospital and I can say most dogmatically that it is a good thing that the transport services were not put under hospital control (*i.e.* hospital control in its present form).

I am glad to record that the General Practitioners and the Health Department Staff are co-operating more and more closely. Doctors, with increasing frequency, consult me and I consult them concerning patients so that the preventive and social services as well as the treatment services, may all be made available to those in need. This is real progress and well worth while. I would welcome even greater co-ordination of effort, especially in Maternity and Child Welfare work.

The object of all effort should be health—health of body and ease of mind. Trouble often begins in minor complaints—noises, neighbours, smells, accumulations of refuse, etc. These have in recent years grown to enormous proportions. Very often the complaint cannot be remedied—it may be unreasonable but it is well worth while to air it and have it enquired into. We have done much of this work during 1953. All complaints are given consideration and where action—informal or formal—can properly be undertaken, it is.

The housing problem continues to take much time; that hundreds of people are unhappy because home conditions are unsatisfactory is undoubted. I am glad to say that now (1954) very useful numbers of houses are being completed and that consequently many sufferers are being relieved. But long waiting does not make it easy for the others to see neighbours rehoused and many claims for priority reach me. These are supported by letters from doctors and specialists. I must make it clear that a letter from a doctor, no matter how eminent that doctor be, does not entitle the bearer to a key to a house. There are many such letters and I am the only person to read them all; so only I can assess their value. Moreover, in assessing housing needs, I take special note of preventive medicine rather than disease.

In general, 1953 was a very busy year. Calls on the staff were greatly increased and much useful work was done. Mr. Austwick was disabled by serious illness for part of the year. I am glad that he has been restored to much of his former activities and is now playing his part. Mr. Pattinson for some time shouldered the double yoke and has done well.

Miss Beryl Thomas left at the end of the year and Miss Anne Tomlinson took up duties in December, 1953.

To Mrs. Storrs, Chief Clerk, my special thanks are due for much of the efficiency and smooth running of the department.

Lastly, I gladly acknowledge the friendly and stimulating support I receive from you, Mr. Chairman.

Yours sincerely,

WM. McKENDRICK,

Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall,
Colwyn Bay.
6th July, 1954.

Vital Statistics

Area of Borough (acres)	7,124
Registrar-General's estimated population (mid 1953)	22,090
Number of inhabited houses	7,382
Sum represented by a penny rate	£940

Live Births :

	Male	Female	Total
Total	128	87	215
Legitimate	122	85	207
Illegitimate	6	2	8
Birth-rate per 1000 population (a) Crude			9.73
(b) Corrected .			10.60

(Comparability factor for births : 1.09).

Still Births :

Total	3	6	9
Legitimate	3	5	8
Illegitimate	0	1	1
Still-birth rate per 1000 population			0.40

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :

Total	8	1	9
Legitimate	7	1	8
Illegitimate	1	0	1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 births			41.8

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age :

Total	6	1	7
Legitimate	5	1	6
Illegitimate	1	0	1

<i>Deaths of all ages</i>	158	194	352
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

Death Rate per 1000 population (a) Crude	15.9
(b) Corrected .	10.9

(Comparability Factor for Deaths : 0.69).

The Registrar General's Estimate of the population has again fallen—this time by 150. He calculates the population by means of an intricate formula with which we are not allowed to quarrel. I think the fall is about correct. Deaths exceeded births by 137. 23 houses were built by private enterprise and many of these were for local residents, so there can be few immigrants.

The following table shows the statistics for the past six years and for purposes of comparison, the corresponding figures for England and Wales.

	Colwyn Bay				England and Wales		
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1953
Populations	23290	23290	22530	22340	22240	22090	—
Birth Rate:							
Crude	12.2	12.2	11.2	9.9	8.8	9.7	—
Corrected	—	—	12.3	10.9	9.6	10.6	15.50
Infant Mortality							
Rate	30.5	42.0	26.7	31.0	25.5	41.8	26.80
Still-Birth Rate	0.3	0.47	0.26	0.17	0.27	0.4	0.35
Death Rate:							
Crude	16.7	15.9	16.0	20.2	16.6	19.9	—
Corrected	11.6	11.1	11.2	13.9	11.4	10.9	11.40

These figures are startling. The infant mortality and the still-birth rates have risen considerably, and are both substantially above the national figures—an unenviable distinction that we have not had before. Moreover, when it is noted that seven of the nine infant deaths occurred within a few hours of birth and that there were nine still-births—*i.e.* 16 infant lives lost before or soon after birth—it behoves us to ask why this heavy fatality occurs then. Not one of the neo-natal deaths occurred in babies of women who had attended the ante-natal clinic. It would seem that some effort should be made to secure more complete supervision and care of women during pregnancy. In this matter, closer co-operation between the family doctor and the Hospital Services and Health Services is desired.

The causes of infant deaths were :

- (1) 1 day—Atelectasis.
- (2) 1 day—Prematurity.
- (3) 2 days—Asphyxia due to intrapulmonary obstruction.
- (4) 2 days—Infantile convulsions. Inanition (one of twins).
- (5) 2 days—Cardiac failure and pulmonary atelectasis.
- (6) 6 days—Circulatory failure and prematurity.
- (7) 6 days—Intestinal obstruction and congenital duodenal stenosis.
- (8) 3 months—Bronchopneumonia due to inhalation of stomach contents.
- (9) 4 months—Bronchopneumonia associated with cardiac defect.

The following table shows the causes of death :

	————— 1953 —————			1952
	Male	Female	Total	Total
Tuberculosis of Lungs	5	0	5	4
Tuberculosis (others)	0	0	0	1
Syphilis	1	0	1	0
Other infective diseases	1	0	1	1
Malignant diseases :				
Stomach	2	2	4	8
Lung	7	5	12	6
Breast	0	4	4	7
Uterus	0	2	2	0
Other	16	19	35	40
Total	— 25	— 32	— 57	— 61
Leukaemia	0	1	1	2
Diabetes	1	3	4	3
Vascular lesion of nervous system	20	51	71	68
Coronary disease	31	15	46	44
Hypertension with heart disease	2	8	10	13
Other heart disease	24	31	55	94
Other circulatory disease	10	11	21	8
Influenza	1	2	3	0
Pneumonia	5	2	7	6
Bronchitis	4	2	6	14

	1953			1952
	Male	Female	Total	Total
Other respiratory disease	2	2	4	4
Ulcer of stomach, etc.	2	1	3	3
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.	2	0	2	0
Nephritis	0	4	4	4
Prostatic disease	4	0	4	4
Pregnancy	0	0	0	1
Congenital malformations	2	0	2	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	23	34	25
Motor accidents	2	0	2	0
Other accidents	2	6	8	7
Suicide	1	0	1	0
Total : All causes	158	194	352	370

These figures again show that heart disease is by far the most frequent cause of death—112 deaths being directly caused by cardiac lesions and 92 to vascular disease. Coronary disease caused 46 deaths (44 in 1952). Cancer is next in importance and it is noteworthy that 12 deaths were due to cancer of the lung—exactly double the figure for 1952.

The ages at which death occurred were :

	Male	Female	Total
0— 1 year	8	1	9
1— 4 years	0	0	0
5— 9 "	1	0	1
10—14 "	0	0	0
15—19 "	1	0	1
20—24 "	0	0	0
25—34 "	2	1	3
35—54 "	10	8	18
55—64 "	26	23	49
Over 65 years	110	161	271
	158	194	352

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

1. *Laboratory Provisions.*

(a) *Bacteriological.*

Continued service by the Public Health Laboratory at Bryn Hyfryd, Conway, under the direction of Dr. Kingsley Smith, calls for appreciative notice. There all types of bacteriological work is undertaken and reports are very quickly received. The following specimens were examined and reported on :—

	Swabs	Faeces	C.S.F.	Blood	Urine	Misc.	Total
Colwyn Bay I.H.	43	42	9	1	—	1	96
Penrhos College	161	7	—	—	2	2	172
Rydal School	454	2	—	6	—	—	462
Health Department	28	72	—	—	—	1	101
Medical Practitioners	26	16	—	—	—	2	44

	Waters	Milks	Ice-cream	Eggs	Total
Colwyn Bay Borough ...	35	18	202	35	290

(b) *Pathological and Biochemical.*

There is a laboratory provided by the Regional Hospital Board at the Colwyn Bay and West Denbighshire Hospital. There, most types of pathological work is done. What is not done there is sent to the major laboratories at Rhyl or Bangor.

(c) *Water.*

Chemical tests :

Analysis of water for chemical content is done at the Assay Office, Chester, by the Public Analyst.

The following is the most recent analysis. It indicates that the gathering ground is satisfactory.

Chemical Analysis

Tap Water Inspector's Office — 18.8.53.

In parts per million of water :

Total solid matter in solution	40.00
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.25
Nitrites	Nil
Chlorine in Chlorides	10.00
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80° F.	1.56
Free and Saline ammonia	0.06
Albuminoid ammonia	0.02
Lead, copper, zinc	Nil
Microscopical examination of the sediment	Nil
Temporary hardness	15.00
Permanent hardness	10.00
pH. value	6.70

The above chemical analysis is satisfactory. The water has a slight colour, probably due to peat.

(2) *Bacteriological tests :*

Water is tested at regular intervals for bacteriological purity. This gives guarantee of purity at the time and at the point of delivery. Samples are taken from different taps at varying points in the district so that local contamination may be excluded.

During 1953, 34 samples were sent for report.

(d) *Milk :*

Milk samples were taken from all producers delivering milk into Colwyn Bay. As Colwyn Bay is now a designated area, only milk of proved purity can be sold; such samples were sent to the Laboratory of the Conway Valley Creameries. Samples taken after treatment are sent to the Public Health Laboratories, Conway.

The reports on samples taken will be found later in this report.

Ambulance Facilities :

The Colwyn Bay Voluntary Ambulance Corps continues to provide all the Ambulance service for this area. About 35 men give part of each week manning the ambulance and ensuring that three ambulances are always available when needed. The County Council is responsible for the service and pays all expenses.

The following statement shows the amount of work done by the Corps :—

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Accidents	38	72	40	63	91	84	90
*Admissions to Hospitals	109	193	303	426	687	712	1077
Admissions to Nursing Homes .	73	91	90	106	120	88	91
House to House transport	75	99	54	32	43	30	11
Out of District transport	99	127	125	85	84	81	68
Total Mileage	12387	23033	18506	15007	19101	19787	20247
Ambulance Case Hours	943	1174	1331	1443	1488	1452	1606
Personnel Hours ...	3772	4698	5324	4326	5952	4387	7313
Total Cases	475	581	614	711	850	911	1337

* Includes admission and discharges to and from Hospital including Clinical attendances.

This statement shows that a very large number of people used the ambulance service. During the year, a fairly close watch has been kept on those who claim ambulance and sitting car services and I regret to say that many unjustifiable claims have been made.

Where I have been given adequate evidence of lack of need—*e.g.* where a woman “needed” an ambulance to take her to hospital in the morning and was busy shopping in the afternoon—I have informed the doctor or hospital who ordered transport. The fault is not always with the doctor—patients do not always obey instructions and may, on occasion, walk when it is in their best interests to remain

sedentary; but very often the need for transport has been imaginary and the request a sign of utter selfishness. I gladly acknowledge willing co-operation of the General Practitioners in the area—they do show an honest wish to use the service fairly. I wish I could say the same of hospital staffs, some of whom tend to order week after week without much consideration of whether their cases still need special transport. It is tragic to think that so many people who can make their own way to hospital are unable to return home except by special transport after being treated for weeks.

The ambulance personnel, being voluntary, feel that they have a vocation to help those who need help. They do this in the gentlest and most considerate manner but they resent running after malingerers and people who do not need help. They do a most humane service and I would appeal to all not to abuse them.

In addition to the ambulance service 2,814 patients were carried in sitting cars, in this part of the County.

First Aid :

The Superintendent of the Colwyn Bay Division of the Venerable Order of St. John has again given me a statement of the work done by his officers and men during the year. The following is his statement :—

Strength of Ambulance Division	20
Strength of Nursing Division	8
No. of people receiving First Aid	180
No. of people sent to Hospital	2
No. of people sent to Doctors	6
No. of duty hours—ambulance and nursing	2357

Duties included First Aid Unit on the Promenade from Whit week until September (week-ends only); Cinemas, Football and Cricket matches, Youth Sports, etc.

The First Aid Unit on the Beach is manned each week-end during the summer and on holidays. The majority of people who were given First Aid treatment were found to be suffering from cuts and abrasions. No serious cases were recorded during the period the First Aid Unit was on the Promenade.

In 1953 there were no complaints of broken glass, etc., on the beach. One person was picked up by the motor boat from the sea suffering from cramp and shock—after being treated for shock he felt fit enough to return home.

Clinics :

Clinics are held as follows:—

1. At the Clinic, Nant-y-Glyn Road, Colwyn Bay.

Tuesdays : *Child Welfare Centre at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
(each week).

Wednesdays : *Toddlers' Clinic at 2 p.m. (alternate
weeks)

Thursdays : Orthopaedic Clinic at 10 a.m. (alternate
weeks).

Tuberculosis Clinic at 2 p.m. on 1st and
3rd Thursday in each month.

Fridays : Ante-Natal Clinics at 2 p.m. (each week).

The Obstetric Consultant attends once every four weeks on a Thursday when he sees women by appointment. These appointments are made at the Friday ante-natal Clinic.

2. At Llysfaen (Church House).

Mondays : *Child Welfare at 3 p.m. (alternate weeks).

3. At Mochdre (Church House).

Mondays : *Child Welfare at 3 p.m. (alternate weeks).

* Attended by the Medical Officer of Health.

The Ladies' Committee has continued its activities and very successful Socials, Make-do-and-Mend Classes, Toy-Making Classes, Talks and Film Shows, have been held.

There is not a Day Nursery in the area.

Venereal Diseases :

These diseases are treated as follows :—

1. Llandudno and District Hospital.

Every Thursday : Females 2-4 p.m.
Males 5-7 p.m.

2. Chester Royal Infirmary—Out-Patients' Department.

Mondays : Males 5-7 p.m.
Saturdays : Males Noon
Mondays : Females 5-7 p.m.
Thursdays : Females 5-7 p.m.

3. Bangor-Caernarvon and Anglesey Infirmary.

Wednesdays : Males 6 p.m.
Fridays : Females 2-4 p.m.

Water Supplies :

There is no change to record in the water supply of the district during 1953. A survey was made of all the houses in the Borough without an indoor water supply.

Bacterial tests of the water were made as follows :—

Town Mains	24
Wells and streams	2
Rhos Swimming Pool	8

Mr. E. Oliver Jones, M.Inst., M. & Cr. E., Engineer to the Conway and Colwyn Bay Joint Water Board has given me the following statement :—

Rainfall

Month	Inches	No. of days with 0.01 inches or more
January	3.69	10
February	2.71	13
March	3.18	4
April	7.65	16
May	4.25	16
June	3.62	13
July	8.02	24
August	6.98	17
September	10.13	15
October	3.85	12
November	13.09	14
December	4.69	16
Totals	71.86	170

Consumption of Water

January	37,733,200	gallons
February	33,560,800	"
March	37,572,000	"
April	35,895,000	"
May	39,670,700	"
June	41,181,000	"
July	45,960,600	"
August	47,464,100	"
September	43,236,000	"
October	40,089,200	"
November	36,456,000	"
December	35,873,200	"
Total	474,691,800	gallons

Food and Drugs :

The following statement was sent me by Mr. Thomas Evans, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts to the Denbighshire County Council :—

Particulars of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act in the Borough of Colwyn Bay during the year ended 31st December, 1953.

Article	No. Taken	Genuine	Not Genuine or Sub- standard
Milk	42	35	7
Butter	1	1	—
Cake Flour	1	1	—
Buns	1	1	—
Jam	1	1	—
Sugar	1	1	—
Sausage	4	4	—
Pepper	1	1	—
Mustard	1	1	—
Ice Cream	5	5	—
Honey	1	1	—
Salad Cream	1	1	—
Fresh Cream	1	1	—
Synthetic Cream	1	1	—
Brandy	1	1	—
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	1	1	—
Olive Oil	1	1	—
Aspirin	1	1	—
Camphorated Oil	1	1	—
Totals	67	60	7

As will be observed from the above Table, seven samples of milk were certified to be "not genuine." In six instances the deficiency was in the solids-not-fat content and in the other case there was a deficiency in fat but in no case was there any added water present nor was the deficiency sufficiently large to justify any further action.

All other samples were certified by the Public Analyst to be genuine and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

(Signed) THOS. H. EVANS,

Chief Inspector.

17 Vicarage Hill,
Wrexham.

County of Denbigh.

26th April, 1954.

Infectious Diseases

The following table shows the incidence of infectious diseases during 1953 :—

Notifiable Diseases	Years							Number of Deaths at ages—Years.								
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
Diphtheria .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	9	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Spinal Meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary T.B.	22	...	...	1	3	10	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...
Other Forms T.B.	5	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	15	...	1	3	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	215	2	104	98	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	15	...	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthal. Neonatorum .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	289	2	112	122	11	20	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...

This table only varies from previous years in that there was an epidemic of measles in 1953.

The continued absence of diphtheria and the very slight incidence of whooping cough, is noteworthy. Immunisation is actively urged on all children when they reach six months and again at $4\frac{1}{2}$ years. But with the absence of fear (due to absence of cases) parents are becoming increasingly indifferent and the work of the Medical Officer of Health and his staff in convincing parents of the need is not always easy.

There were three cases of poliomyelitis in the town. Considering the large number of visitors who were here

during the danger periods (July to September), this is pleasing. As Poliomyelitis is largely spread by hand, a campaign has been instituted to secure thorough washing of hands before food is handled.

Other diseases—food poisoning and infectious jaundice—are also hand spread, so the campaign aims to limit these too.

There has been a series of cases of infectious jaundice in the Borough.

Tuberculosis :

It has not been necessary to take action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925—relating to persons employed in the Milk Trade who suffer from infectious tuberculosis, nor has it been necessary to use Section 172 of the Public Health Act to secure the removal of persons to Sanatorium. On one or two occasions, it has been necessary to ask persons handling milk to cease doing so, but our purpose has always been achieved by explanation of the danger.

The work of prevention of this disease has been greatly improved during the year by the appointment of a Tuberculosis Health Visitor who co-ordinates the work of the Chest Clinic with that of the County Medical Officer of Health and also the District Medical Officer of Health. The checking up of home circumstances, economic position, contacts, etc., is now efficient because constantly recurring.

The following table gives the state of the Tuberculosis register at the beginning and end of the year :—

	— Pulmonary —			-Non-Pulmonary-		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
On Register 1/1/53 .	62	41	103	9	8	17
On Register 31/12/53	55	37	92	11	6	17

The following statement was sent me by the Chest Physician. It gives an account of the attendances at the Clinic during 1953 :—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Adults	C'dren	Adults	C'dren	
(a) Definitely Tuberculous ..	18	2	2	4	26
(b) Non-tuberculous	51	41	—	—	92
(c) Tuberculous Transfers ...	1	—	—	—	1
Totals	70	43	2	4	119

Old and New Cases who attended at the Dispensary
during 1953 412

Number of Domiciliary Visits during 1953 35

Dr. Morrison of Abergele Sanatorium has recently become responsible for the Chest work. I would like to express appreciation of the energetic and efficient work done by Dr. Clifford Jones and his staff in Colwyn Bay. It was a pleasure to be associated with him.

The following table shows the incidence of Tuberculosis in 1953 :—

Age Periods	—New Cases—				—Deaths (during year)—			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
35—44	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
45—54	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
55—64	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Totals ...	14	8	5	—	5	—	—	—

Sanitary Circumstances in the Borough

The following report has been given me by the Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. W. A. Austwick, on work carried out for the year ending December, 1953.

General Summary

Complaints received and attended to	372
No. of Nuisances found	599
" " Houses which were inspected for nuisances ...	303
" " Nuisances abated	591
" " Nuisances not abated but work in hand	13
" " Drains and Fittings tested with colour, smell or smoke	107
" " Revisits to Nuisances, work in progress, etc. ...	702
" " Preliminary Notices served for Nuisances	599
" " Formal Notices and Order served for Nuisances ..	5
" " Visits to Factories with mechanical power ...	210
" " Visits to Factories without mechanical power ..	57
" " Visits to Schools	26
" " Miscellaneous Visits	295
" " Inspections made to Dance Halls, Cinemas and other places of Entertainment	57
" " Enquiries re Infectious Diseases	2
" " Re overcrowding and Rent Appeals	35
" " Visits re Water Supply	86
" " Special Housing Inspections	307
" " Houses let-in-lodgings	138
" " Visits re keeping of animals, stables, piggeries ..	126
" " Inspections re Rats and Mice	231
" " Visits to Camping Sites, Caravans, etc.	105

Sanitary Defects

No. of Stopped Drains	134
" " Defective Drains	45
" " Defective or Stopped Septic Tanks or Cess-pools	13
" " Defective W.C. Cisterns and Fittings	33
" " Dirty conditions of houses, outhouses and yards ..	25

No. of Defective or new Inspection Chambers	13
„ „ Defective Sink and Waste Pipes	12
„ „ Burst Water Pipes	37
„ „ Defective Roofs—Houses and Outbuildings ...	26
„ „ Defective Floors and Doors in Rooms	28
„ „ Defective Paving of Yards and Outhouses ...	5
„ „ Defective Eaves and Downspouting	26
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (outside)	28
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (inside)	11
„ „ Accumulations—manure and other refuse	35
„ „ Dilapidated Ashbins	39
„ „ Defective Plastering of Walls and Ceilings ...	22
„ „ Damp conditions in Houses	14
„ „ Insufficient or unsatisfactory Washing accom- modation	1
„ „ New Pedestals W.C.	10
„ „ Choked Road Ditches	6
„ „ Defective Grates	8
„ „ Defective Window Frames, etc.	15
„ „ Defective chimneys	8
„ „ Drains reconstructed	62
„ „ Sinks discharging to surface water drain	5
„ „ Unsatisfactory Keeping of Animals	12
„ „ House-let-in-lodgings byelaws contraventions ..	10

Nuisances from Premises other than Dwellings :

Garages and Miscellaneous	1
Shops	9
Offices	1
Cinemas	0
Schools	0
Farms	1
Club Rooms	3
Churches	0
Market	1

Water Supplies

No. of Water Samples :—

	Bact.	Chem	Sat.	Unsat.
Town Mains	24	1	25	—
Wells and Streams	2	—	2	—
Rhos Swimming Pool	8	—	8	—
Houses supplied by Wells/Springs, etc.				25
Houses—no water supply direct to house, i.e. standpipes or wells				179

1953—Survey of Rural Parts of Borough, Dwellings without Mains Supply :

Houses supplied by Wells and springs	25
Houses supplied by common standpipes	68
Houses supplied by individual standpipes	69
	<hr/>
	162
	<hr/>

Drainage

(a) Surface Water Outfall, Drainage and Disinfection.

Inspections of private properties for sullage water gaining access to surface water drains :—

Llaw Pentre, Old Colwyn	}	1179
Beach Road area, Old Colwyn		
The Dingle, Colwyn Bay		
Princes Drive, Colwyn Bay		
Abbey Road, Rhos-on-Sea		
Promenade, Rhos-on-Sea		
Tan Lan, Old Colwyn		
Choked drains found and reported by Department Operator		158
Choked drains cleared by Department Operator		51
Defective drains reported by Department Operator ...		28
Drain Tests (a) Colour		64
(b) Smoke Tests		32
(c) Hydraulic—New drains		11
Choked or defective Septic Tanks or Cesspools inspected		23
Burst water services reported		17
Choked road gullies reported		13

(b) Disinfection.

Dwellings disinfected : No. of rooms	54
Infected Articles to Isolation Hospital	530
Infected Articles destroyed	15

(c) Disinfestation.

Dwellings disinfested : No. of rooms	88
Business premises disinfested : No. of rooms	30

Rodent Control

The following figures give some idea of the importance with which we regard this question of Rat control. So far as we are aware, all premises within the Borough used for the keeping of animals have been visited. All farms are regularly visited and the amount of co-operation from the farmers is very encouraging.

There is, however, still a certain reluctance against wiring ricks during threshing operations, much of this is no doubt due to the threshing machine operators, and during the year, we had to institute proceedings in a case of deliberate defiance.

Appeals for help and co-operation to the local branch of the National Farmers Union have proved very effective.

The complete area of the Bron-y-Nant tip and Salvage Depot was treated four times and great care is taken that by regular inspection and treatment the rat population is kept as low as possible.

Regular treatments are also carried out along the Llawr Pentre and Dingle streams.

All public sewers are check-baited and treated as necessary and I feel quite sure that so long as these are kept under control, the Rodent infestation of private properties is very considerably reduced.

<i>Farms</i>	82
Visited	82
War Agricultural Contract	—
Treated by Local Authority	41
Re-visits by Local Authority (re-infestation)	164
Notices (informal) served re disinfection	14
Notices complied with	14

<i>Stables</i>	8
Visited	8
War Agricultural Contract	—
Treated by L.A.	—
Re-visits by L.A.	6
Notices served re disinfestation	—
Notices served re structures	—
Notices complied with	—
 <i>Piggeries</i>	 57
Visited	57
War Agricultural Contract	—
Treated by L.A.	18
Re-visits by L.A.	32
Notices served (Informal) re disinfestation	18
Notices re structure	—
Notices re discontinuance	—
Notices (complied with)	11
Notices re conditions	11
 <i>Poultry Keepers</i>	 445
Visited	445
Treated by L.A.	29
Notices served re disinfestation (Informal)	11
Notices re structures	11
Re-infestation treated by L.A.	32

Continued efforts by the Department have been so successful that no serious infestation of sewers, drains, tip or other premises occurred.

Rodent Disinfestation :

Number of main sewer manholes test baited	901
Number of main sewer manholes poison treatment required	93

Corporation Estates :

Manholes and Inspection Chambers	Test Baited	Poison Treatment Required
Eirias Park	349	14
Berth-y-Glyd, Llysfaen		
Tan Lan, Old Colwyn		
Rhos-on-Sea		
New Estate, Mochdre		
Station Road, Mochdre		

No. of private properties test baited :

	Inspections	Treatment	
		Rats	Mice
Business premises	57	19	27
Private dwellings	107	46	56
Council dwellings	10	4	—
Sewer manholes	1988	93	—
Agricultural properties	448	39	—

No. of treatments carried out Bron-y-Nant Tip area 4

No. of treatments carried out Penmaenhead Tip 2

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.
Report to the Ministry for 15 months ended 31st March, 1954.

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling Houses (2)	Agricultural (3)	All other (including business premises) (4)	Total (5)
(i) Total number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2) ...	14	7356	96	677	8137
(ii) Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during the 15 months ended 31st March, 1954 as a result of (a) notification, (b) survey under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, (c) otherwise e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose (Notes 1, 2 and 3)	(a) 2 (b) — (c) —	117 289 1209	15 159 —	57 93 1179	191 531 2388
(iii) Number of properties inspected (See Section II) which were found to be infested by rats (Notes 1, 2 and 3) ...	Major — Minor 2	— 58	2 35	— 23	2 118
(iv) Number of properties inspected (see Section II) which were found to be seriously infested by mice (Notes 1, 2 and 3) ...	—	—	—	2	2

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.
Report to the Ministry for 15 months ended 31st March, 1954.

(Continued)

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling Houses (2)	Agricultural (3)	All other (including business premises) (4)	Total (5)
(v) Number of infested properties (see Sections iii and iv) treated by the Local Authority (Notes 1, 2 and 3)	2	120	37	50	209
(vi) Number of notices served under Section 4 : (1) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing) ...	—	20	—	—	20
(vii) Number of cases in which default action was taken by the Local Authority following the issue of a notice under Section 4	—	—	—	—	—
(viii) Legal Proceedings (see overleaf)	—	—	1	—	—
(ix) Number of "block" control schemes carried out	27 (Business Premises)				27

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No. on Register (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	183	57			1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	2	39	210	4		2
(ii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3					3
Total		222	267	4		

2.—Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (7)	M/c line No. (2)
		Found (3)	Rem'died (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (5)	by H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	46	46			4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5					5
Unreasonable temperature ... (S.3)	6					6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7					7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8					8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	9					9
(a) Insufficient	10	12	12			10
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	1	1			11
(c) Not separate for sexes	12				1	12
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)		59	59		1	
Total	60	59	59		1	60
					Nil	

Factories Acts 1937 and 1948

Regular inspections have been carried out during the year, drawing attention to defects and unsatisfactory conditions. Informal notices are readily complied with.

Registered Factories:

Important classes of Factories, such as Workshops, Bake-houses, etc., may be enumerated here.

The number of Factories on the Register at the end of the year was as follows :—

Bakers and Confectioners	27
Dressmakers, Milliners, Tailors, etc.	15
Bookmakers and Repairers	17
Laundries	8
Joiners and Cabinet Makers, etc.	22
Bottling Stores and Aerated Water Makers	3
Cycle and Motor Workshops	29
Printing Works	5
Reupholsterers	17
Miscellaneous	33
Diamond Cutting, etc.	1
Monumental Masons	3
Quarries	4
Radio Repairs and Battery Charging	7
Engineers (Welding, Precision and Plating)	22
Watch Repairs	8

Food Inspection

No. of visits to Abattoir	447
No. of visits to Butchers' shops	191
No. of visits to Fried Fish shops	112
No. of visits to Fish shops	17

All meat is inspected at the Abattoir. Traders immediately contact the department in the event of being uncertain of the condition of any foodstuff. Co-operation could not be more satisfactory.

No. of carcasses of Beef inspected at Abattoir	1621
No. of carcasses of Sheep and Lambs inspected at Abattoir	9931
No. of carcasses of Pigs inspected at Abattoir	1530
No. of carcasses of Sows inspected at Abattoir	0
No. of carcasses of Calves inspected at Abattoir	312

Also a large quantity of meat, fish and other foodstuffs was inspected (see unsound food from shops).

Registered Premises (Sec. 14 Food and Drugs Act, 1938).

Premises	No.
1. Cooked meats manufacturer	3
2. Sausage manufacture—Butchers' shops	22
3. <i>Ice Cream :</i>	
(a) Manufacture	6
(2 not at present manufacturing)	
(b) Sale and/or storage	101

Food Premises :

	No.	No. of Visits	Notices re unsatisfactory factory conditions
Bakehouses	27	213	41
Food preparing premises ...	3	62	4
Fried Fish Shops	12	112	15
Butchers' Shops	36	191	24
General Food premises	—	163	11
Ice-cream premises	99	177	5
Restaurants, Cafes, etc.	46	213	31
Dairies, Milk Distributors ...	40	139	6
Canteens, Nursing Homes, Hospital Kitchens	14	27	3
Licensed premises	29	28	—
Wet Fish Shops	13	17	1
Sweets/Confection Manuf. .	1	2	—

Informal notices regarding unsatisfactory conditions have been, without exception, attended to without delay, to the satisfaction of the inspectorate.

Milk Supply

All milk coming into the Borough is regularly sampled and the results are sent to the producers together with such advice as is deemed necessary.

One still feels it very regrettable that the full control of milk production is no longer in the hands of the Health Departments, particularly so since almost every farm producing ungraded milk has had no inspection since the change was made in 1949.

During our inspection of farms regarding Rodent Control, we often take the opportunity of having informal chats with the farmers and it is obvious from the general conditions relating to stools, towels, walls etc., that such talks are more than necessary.

A local Pasteurising plant official assures me that the amount of milk being rejected on the arrival platform is on the increase.

Owing to the lack of supervision, we are assured that much of the milk is leaving the farms without having been cooled according to the facilities available.

Examinations :

	Satisfact- ory	Uusat- isfactory	Total
Ungraded for pasteurisation	595	16	611
Tuberculin Tested for pasteurisation	165	2	167
Tuberculin Test (pasteurised)	1	—	1
Pasteurised	9	—	9
Tuberculin Tested	1	—	1

No of farms producing milk within the Borough :

Tuberculin Tested — Dairy bottled	2
Tuberculin Tested — Farm bottled	5
Tuberculin Tested — for pasteurisation	10
Accredited	—
Ungraded milk for pasteurisation	34
Ungraded milk going out of the Borough	Not known
No. of pasteurising plants	2
No. of premises from which milk is retailed	40

No. of outside farms producing milk for pasteurisation in the Borough:

Tuberculin Tested	52
Ungraded milk	120
Bulk suppliers	3

Retailers licensed for sale of graded milk:

Tuberculin Tested — Farm bottled	13
Tuberculin Tested	2
Pasteurised	37
Pasteurised T.T.	33
Sterilized	12
Accredited	—
Producer-Retailers licensed—T.T. Farm Bottled	3
Supplementary Licensed for retail sale of graded milk	1

Ice Cream

The bulk of the retailers in the Borough now deal only in pre-packed ice-cream and the number of manufacturers has fallen to 4, all of whom prepare a complete cold-mix proprietary brand ice-cream.

Samples submitted for bacteriological examination :—

Examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway:

	Provisional Grades			
	1	2	3	4
199 samples	107	47	19	26

Three samples of Lolly Ices were also submitted for bacteriological examination and all found to be satisfactory. Results of samples are sent to Retailers and Producers; any unsatisfactory samples are immediately investigated and suggested improvements are readily carried out.

This grading is “provisional” and is not a Statutory Grading. Notwithstanding this fact, ice-cream dealers are co-operating willingly to ensure that the public receive a commodity of a high bacterial standard.

Caravan Sites

Seven Permanent Caravan Sites are licensed and approved conditions as to the camping sites have been attached to these licences and have been readily accepted by all site owners.

These sites are well conditioned and site owners have, in general, worked with the Health Department, in carrying out the conditions attached to the licence.

There is however, a general reluctance to moving the caravans to winter quarters and in two cases, site owners permitted occupiers to remain in habitation during the prohibited months.

Since this is the first year that we have applied our conditions, the Committee have been somewhat lenient but any such cases will be more strictly dealt with in future.

There have been quite a number of organised camps, *i.e.* Scouts, Boys Brigade, etc., all of which have been very well run and maintained.

Lack of mains water supply meant that all drinking water had to be boiled by campers in the Nant-y-Glyn area.

No. of visits to Camps, etc. 105

Smoke Abatement

There have been no prosecutions for smoke abatement. Visits have been necessary to a number of complaints re smoke nuisances in the district, but managements have been very co-operative and in each instance no efforts have been spared to avoid further trouble. In most cases, the major trouble would appear to have been the nature of the coal fuel used and unfortunately very little can be done about this during the present national shortage of good sifted fuel.

Swimming Pool, Rhos-on-Sea

Eight samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination and in each case the report was highly satisfactory.

This Pool is extremely well run and maintained and credit must be given to the Manager and Staff for their careful attention.

The water is subjected to constant treatment, filtration, chlorination and aeration, together with daily scrubbing and vacuuming of the Pool surfaces, etc.

Public Places of Entertainment

All places of entertainment requiring Singing, Music and Dancing Licences, have been inspected at least once during the year and the requisite certificates that the premises were satisfactory were sent to the Licencing Magistrates.

Fifty-seven visits were made inspecting fire fighting appliances, exits, general cleanliness, conveniences, etc. Any required work has always been carried out promptly on receipt of verbal notice.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

No premises were found which required to be registered or licensed under this Act.

Shops Act, 1950

Regular inspections are made under the above Act and any work required has been promptly carried out and has not required Statutory action.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Persons licensed under this Act 2

Premises are regularly inspected and conditions are invariably found satisfactory. Conditions restricting number of animals to be kept are imposed in each case.

Housing Statistics

1. *Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :*

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Act)	667
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	747
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	—
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	8
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	353

2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	277
---	-----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.*

(a)	Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice ...	—
(a)	By owners	—
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	—

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	5
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :	
(a) By owners	5
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—

(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—
(3) Houses scheduled, scheme for upgrading accepted	8

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Complied with	—
(3) Number of separate tenement or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	—
Number of houses built by private enterprise	23
Number of houses built by Borough Council	59
Number of flats built by Borough Council ...	—

Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	*
(1) Number of families dwelling therein	*
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	*
(b) Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	*
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year by Local Authority	78
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	157
(d) Particulars of any case in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	*

* See report on overcrowding.

Work carried out during 1953.

No. of houses inspected for housing defects	667
" " Houses found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	353
" " Defective Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	277
" " Defective Houses rendered fit in consequence of formal action	5
" " Houses recommended for demolition	8
" " Houses re-inspected, including the supervision of repairs	624
" " Informal Notices served (General)	757
" " Formal Notices served	5
" " Formal Notices outstanding	—
" " Notices outstanding end of 1953	13

Overcrowding :

Under the new system of pointing which was adopted in 1949, the position with regard to overcrowding in the Borough is being brought up to date and our cases are gradually being dealt with in order of severity.

Points are awarded as follows :—

1. Unsuitability of accommodation up to 10 points
Where two families share kitchen up to 5 points
2. Health grounds (awarded by the Medical Officer of Health on conditions which require special consideration) up to 10 points
3. Overcrowding (each unit overcrowded = 2 points) up to 5 points

Overcrowding is considered under two headings but we award points under (a).

- (a) Local standard—bedrooms (area and separation of Sexes) only taken into account.
- (b) Statutory overcrowding—bedrooms and living rooms taken into account according to Housing Act, 1936 standards.

Overcrowded cases are reported to the Public Health Committee, who, after considering each case on its merits, may recommend it to the Housing Committee for their special consideration.

307 Inspections and re-inspections were made regarding applications for Corporation houses.

Total No. of families re-housed (April, 1953-March, 1954)	78
Overcrowding relieved—Colwyn Bay standard	31
Overcrowding P.H. Act, 1936, Statutory standard ...	7
No. of families re-housed not in overcrowded conditions	40

No. of people involved in the re-housing (from over-crowded conditions) :

Adults—Male	51
Adults—Female	58
Children—Male	16
Children—Female	28
Children under 1 year	4
Total No. of people	157
Total No. of Units	131

Housing :

Houses built by private enterprise	23
Houses built by local authority	59

Public Abattoir—Meat Inspection

The very friendly co-operation which has existed amongst the many users of the Abattoir since the inception of Ministry of Food Control, has continued to apertain. The fact that the Ministry of Food Manager, the W.M.S.A. Manager and Staff, the Meat Trade Allocators and ourselves, have always managed to get out of any difficulty with good will has been no small achievement and has contributed to the effective management and well running of the place.

Meat inspection has been made easier by the fact that we are also Ministry of Food Slaughtering Contractors and inspection has been 100 per cent⁺.

The lack of trained Slaughtermen has again been a constant source of worry. Young entrants to this trade are non-existent and appeals to the local Meat Traders and offers of training facilities, has proved as usual, of no avail. One can foresee a time coming in the reasonably near future when the Meat Trade in general will regret this apathy towards maintaining a sufficient number of skilled men.

The general condition and cleanliness of the Abattoir is at all times satisfactory and our staff take great pride in a job well done and also in maintaining a high standard of flaying and dressing of carcasses. A power chine saw recently installed has proved a great success and the results add considerably to the appearance of dressed sides of beef.

During the year, the steam boiler has been put back into commission and has considerably increased our throughput of pigs.

The pasture fields as usual produced a very useful hay crop and in the autumn accommodated a considerable number of animals for weekend lairage—in fact, over a short period we had insufficient acreage and had to send some cattle to grazing land at Bron-y-Nnt.

Owing to the scarcity of suitable playing fields, the local Rugby Club made application to, and received permission from, the Health Committee to play rugby on the big field during the Winter. I am pleased to say that the relations between the Club and ourselves were very good and with a little arrangement on both sides, we managed very well. One hopes that this arrangement may be carried on again in future seasons.

Cysticercus Bovis :

In accordance with the Circular of the Ministry of Food 1948, routine inspection has been made of all cattle killed at the Abattoir for this parasite—no case has been found this year.

We have no meat stalls or meat market in the town and all shops in which food is prepared, sold or stored, have been inspected regularly and, as usual, the high standard of cleanliness which we expect is being maintained.

Number of Animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during 1953 :—

Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Sows	Revenue
1621	312	9931	1482	148	£436/14/0

Imported Meat handled at the Public Abattoir during 1953 :—

Quarters of Beef Hinds and Boneless Fores	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs	Bags, Crops, Ponies, Pigs, Ribs and Cases of Offal	Revenue
1170	261	16410	1976 cases	£157/9/4

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Sows	Pigs
No. killed	1317	394	312	9931	148	1482
No. inspected	1317	394	312	9931	148	1482

All diseases except T.B.

Whole carcasses condemned	5	17	6	55	0	4
---------------------------------	---	----	---	----	---	---

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	89	84	16	311	0	47
---	----	----	----	-----	---	----

Percentage of the No. inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	7.13	25.6	7.04	3.7	0	3.5
--	------	------	------	-----	---	-----

Tuberculosis only—

Whole carcase condemned	1	5	0	0	0	0
-------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	30	38	0	0	0	30
---	----	----	---	---	---	----

Percentage of the No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.3	10.7	0	0	2.01	0
--	-----	------	---	---	------	---

*Unsound Meat at Abattoir disposed of by the Ministry of Food.**Beef :*

5 Cows—Gen. T.B.	2163 lbs.
17 Cows—Other Diseases	6487 lbs.
1 Oxen—Gen. T.B.	187 lbs.
5 Oxen—Other Diseases	2526 lbs.
Part Carcase—L.T.B.	212 lbs.
Part Carcasses—Other Diseases	1701 lbs.
Lungs, Livers, etc.—L.T.B.	5849 lbs.
Lungs, Livers, etc.—Other Diseases	15808 lbs.

Pork :

4 Pigs—Other Diseases	480 lbs.
0 Pigs—Generalised Tuberculosis	Nil
Part Carcasses—L.T.B.	307 lbs.
Part Carcasses—Other Diseases	135 lbs.
Plucks and Livers—T.B.	1260 lbs.
Plucks and Livers—Other Diseases	554 lbs.

Veal :

0 Calf—General T.B.	Nil
6 Calves—Other Diseases	212 lbs.
Part Carcase—L.T.B.	Nil
Part Carcase—Other Diseases	101 lbs.
Plucks—T.B.	Nil
Plucks—Other Diseases	71 lbs.

Mutton and Lamb :

55 Carcasses (emaciation, etc.)	1600 lbs.
Part Carcase (bruises, etc.)	343 lbs.
Heads, Plucks, Livers	2490 lbs.

Unsound Foods from Shops

Cocoanut	6 pkts.
Fruit Juice	44 tins
Jam	5 jars
Fresh Fish	396 lbs.
Cheese	51 lbs.
Tinned Vegetables	139 tins
Bacon	151 lbs.
Oats	1 pkt.
Pickles and Sauces	4 botts.
Tinned Soups	56 tins
Tinned Milk	411 tins
Cheese (boxed)	34 boxes
Butter	30 lbs.
Tinned Fish	243 tins
Fruit	3929 tins
Tinned Meat	291 tins
Pastes	1 jar
Tinned Ham	59 tins
Spaghetti	2 tins
Cream	1 gall.
Kit-E Kat	3 tins
Jellies	4 pkts.
Nescafe	1 tin
E.K.A. Whipfat	1 tin
Frozen Egg	1 tin
Liquid Whole Egg	2 tins
Semolina	2 pkts.
Syrup	3 tins
Poultry	19 whole
Marmalade	3 jars
Shredded Wheat	1 pkt.
Puffed Wheat	1 pkt.
Eggs	30 doz.

BOROUGH OF COLWYN BAY

Refuse Collection and Disposal Statistics

	1952-53	1953-54
Salvage Gross Income	£3593	£3063
Refuse Collection	10565 tons	11321 tons
Cost per ton	£1/5/7	£1/5/6
Refuse Disposal	11524 tons	13083 tons
Cost per ton	3s. 3.75d.	2s. 7d.

Total cost per ton :

Collection and Disposal	£1/8/10.75	£1/8/1
Number of premises from which refuse was collected	7914	8039

Cost per 1000 premises :

Collection	£1692.2	£1775.5
Disposal	£223.27	£203.1
Income		£135.7 <i>cr.</i>

House and Trade Refuse Collection :

5145 loads weighing 11321 tons.

52 loads of light soil, unweighed.

1271 loads by private persons not weighed.

1. Total refuse collected (in tons)	11321
Total refuse disposed (in tons)	13083
2. Area (in acres)	7124
3. Number of houses or premises	7382
4. Rateable Value	£236507
5. Produce of 1d. Rate	£940
6. Total Rates in the £	25/11

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Llysfaen : Again one has to report little, if any, change in the very unsatisfactory position with regard to drainage facilities in this area. The hilly and rocky nature of the ground renders any scheme for the provision of a water carriage system so expensive as to be entirely prohibitive.

Some of the houses have installed septic tank disposal systems but owing to the area being mainly solid rock, unless one is fortunate enough to tap into a 'loch' the effluent can become a constant nuisance. Fortunately quite a number of houses are changing to chemical pails and one hopes that this practise will continue. A complete conversion throughout the district from ordinary pails to chemical ones appears to be the only possible immediate improvement in conditions. Not by any means the perfect solution to the question but undoubtedly it would improve matters considerably. One wonders whether the Local Authority could do anything to assist owners in this way.

Disposal: The advantages of having mechanical power to assist in tipping operations is now becoming very apparent. We took over a Diesel engined half track bulldozer during 1952 and land which has been tipped and covered since then is maintaining an even surface and showing less evidence of uneven shrinkage than occurred with tipped land before. The machine is also fitted with mechanical shovel for loading and an all-weather cab which adds considerably to the comfort and dryness of the driver and incidentally has, I am sure, saved quite a lot of absenteeism, due to colds, etc.

Sowing reclaimed land with hay seed as quickly as possible, helps to keep the weed problem in hand and the hay cut and harvested from the tip area during the year helps financially. Weeds can become a real nuisance to ones neighbours and every effort, by grazing and cutting, is made to keep them down. Our staff go to considerable trouble by the erection of wire mesh screening, to keep windblown scraps of paper, etc., under control and the tip area clean and tidy. Regular daily inspection of adjoining land is made to ensure that no nuisance occurs from any such paper.

The department has not collected kitchen waste for some years now but we do take a great interest in this work and have been able to put farmers, poultry keepers etc. in touch with sources of kitchen waste.

The whole town is adequately covered by this system of voluntary collection.

There has been some improvement during the year with regard to damage at the tip and salvage plant by hooliganism. The Police have been most helpful and one hopes that this improvement will continue.

Cleansing Services

Statement of Costs for year ending 31st March, 1954.

House and Trade Refuse.

Revenue Account	1. Collection including or excluding Depreciation and Loan Charges.		2. Disposal including or excluding Loan Charges.		Total including or excluding Depreciation and Loan Charges	
	Included £	Excluded £	Included £	Excluded £	Included £	Excluded £
1. Gross Expenditure:						
1. Refuse Collection ...	14409	13473	1674	1344	16083	14817
2. Gross Expenditure:						
2. Salvage			1972	3316	1972	16789
3. Gross Income	135	135	41		176	176
4. Gross Income Salvage..			3063	3104	3063	3239
5. Net Costs	14274	13338	542	212	14816	13550
Unit Costs	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6. Gross Expenditure:						
Per ton	1 5 6	1 3 10	2 7	2 6	1 8 1	1 6 4
Salvage			4 5 6	4 5 6	4 5 6	4 5 6
7. Gross Income:						
Per ton	3	3	1	1	4	4
Salvage			6 12 11	6 12 11	6 12 11	6 12 11
8. Net Cost:						
Per ton	1 5 3	1 3 7	2 6	2 5	1 7 9	1 6 0
Salvage			2 7 5 cr.	2 7 5 cr.	2 7 5 cr.	2 7 5 cr.
9. Net Cost per 1000 pop. (22,090)	£	£	£	£	£	£
	606.25	603.80	73.92	58.98	680.17	662.78
			Salv. 49.39	49.39	49.39	49.39
			24.53	9.59	630.78	613.39
			203.1	162.1	1978.6	1821.3
			135.7 cr.	135.7 cr.	135.7 cr.	135.7 cr.
10. Net cost per 1000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	1775.5	1659.2	67.4	26.4	1842.9	1685.6

30th July, 1954.

(Signed) WM. A. AUSTWICK, F.S.I.A., Cleaning Superintendent

Salvage

Our total weight of salvaged waste paper has again been increased by some fifty tons and it continues to be a very useful source of profit. We have had no difficulty in disposing of our supplies. We are on contract to the Thames Board Mills and they have taken all that we could send without question.

Our incentive bonus scheme remains the same and is very popular with the outdoor staff. It will perhaps be of interest to new council members to repeat the details :—

Outdoor staff receive :

- (a) 10 per cent. of gross salvage income up to first 60 tons per 3 months.
- (b) 20 per cent. of gross salvage income above that tonnage.

Contraries such as razor blades, broken glass and crockery still remain a serious menace to the staff, whilst handling salvage during collection and baling and one does wish that the public would be more careful and thoughtful in this respect. We really would appreciate a little more help and consideration from householders when putting out salvage for collection.

Almost all the traders co-operate splendidly in maintaining a clean, safe salvage and free collection and special calls are made whenever requested.

Salvage

April 1st, 1953 to March 31st, 1954.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	459	7	3	0	3003	5	1
Rags	3	10	2	20	98	17	2
Sacking, String, etc. ..	2	2	3	0	6	15	0
Heavy Sacking	1	3	2	0	4	14	0
Aluminium		1	1	23	2	7	5
Hair			3	22	2	7	4
Brass		3	0	10	2	10	3
Cleaning Rags		1	2	10	3	8	0
	466	11	3	1	£3124	4	3

In conclusion of my report I must again express my appreciation for all the help and the many kindness shown to me by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee (Councillor Ifor Ll. Davies), and by all the members of the Committee; to Dr. Wm. McKendrick, Medical Officer of Health, to Mr. Pattinson, Additional Sanitary Inspector, and to all indoor and outdoor staff.

Yours faithfully,

WM. A. AUSTWICK, F.S.I.A.,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Meteorological Observations, 1953

49

Month	Mean Reading of Mercurial Barometer in inches	Dry Bulb Therm. F (Mean)	Wet Bulb Therm. F (Mean)	Max. Therm. F (Mean)	Min. Therm. F (Mean)	Rainfall in inches Sim. Gauge	No. of Wet Days	Hours of Sunshine by Campbell-Stokes Recorder	No. of Days Sun	Max. Rain in inches during 24 hours, and date
January ..	30.15	42.00	40.20	46.40	37.55	.81	14	40.00	18	.35 on 30th
February ..	30.06	42.86	40.09	46.68	38.00	1.18	10	65.70	22	.33 on 9th & 13th
March	30.37	43.62	40.70	50.70	36.22	.89	6	152.50	26	.41 on 28th
April	29.85	46.70	41.97	51.87	38.83	2.28	12	211.30	26	.43 on 1st
May	30.04	56.00	51.84	61.53	40.90	1.50	14	235.90	30	.34 on 18th
June	29.94	58.14	54.60	62.83	50.70	1.57	12	204.60	26	.46 on 15th
July	29.80	60.76	56.30	63.71	54.81	1.50	15	225.30	30	.52 on 12th
August	29.98	62.28	57.49	67.50	55.80	3.02	16	186.90	27	.65 on 12th
September ..	29.88	58.87	55.27	63.53	53.17	3.84	12	147.50	27	1.43 on 15th
October ...	30.03	52.98	50.28	58.00	46.74	1.74	10	125.90	26	.38 on 24th
November ...	29.99	50.25	47.42	54.40	45.60	2.88	16	63.90	8	.69 on 8th
December ...	30.03	48.20	46.00	51.80	43.70	1.01	16	28.80	17	.22 on 23rd
Total						22.22	153	1688.30	283	
Mean	30.01	51.88	48.51	56.58	45.16					

Town Hall,
Colwyn Bay.

(Signed) N. S. JEFFREY, A.M.INST.C.E.,
Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

L. HILL, Observer.

